

Assassination Bureau Inc.

L. NATARAJAN.

LIFTING my 45 Colt automatic I fired two shots. One bullet hit Trujillo in the chin, the other in the chest. He reeled fell to the floor, and lay there over, spread-eagled, motionless."

The above passage is from a coldblooded account by Antonio Imbert, the former governor of the Puerto Plata province in the Dominican Republic about the assassination on May 30 1961, of Rafeal Leonidas Trujillo Molina who for thirty years had ruled the nation with an iron hand of ruthless dictatorship. Trujillo was killed by the agents of the North American intelligence service and the report was published by *The New York Times*.

Imbert was one of the key figures in the plot engineered by the North American intelligence service.

Weapons in Metal Cans

In its issue of August 13, 1963, the American magazine *New Republic* concluded that Trujillo was not killed without the participation of the Central Intelligence Agency. The magazine pointed out that the U.S. Consul in Santo Domingo (then Ciudad Trujillo), Henry Dearborn, and the chief political counsellor of the Consulate, John Barfield took part in the organisation of the plot.

Barfield was one of the key CIA men in the Dominican Republic. He acted through his assistant

This spotlight on the activities of Anglo-American intelligence is by the distinguished author of the celebrated best-seller, American Shadow over India. His other book, From Hiroshima to Bandung, made a survey of American policies in Asia uptill 1955. The present work is going to be serialised in Mainstream during the next few weeks.

Lawrence Berry, the owner of a supermarket in the Dominican capital. It was through Berry that the American intelligence service established and maintained contacts with the former mayor of Santo Domingo, Luis Amiatia Tio. Berry put Tio in contact with the special representative of the American intelligence service known under the assumed name of Plato Cox.

US Weapons

Also through Tio, Trujillo's childhood friend, General Juan Tomas Dias, the Defence Minister, General Jose Roman Hernandez, lumber manufacturer Antonio de la Mas, and Pedro Livio Cedemio had been involved in the assassination plot.

The conspirators obtained weapons from the United States through Berry who received them tightly sealed in large metal cans.

But when everything was ready, an unexpected order came from Washington. It said, in brief, that because of the failure of the landing in Cuba organised by the CIA on April 17, 1961, the assassination of Trujillo should be delayed.

But the machinery of the plot had already been operating full blast at the time. On May 30 1961, late at night Trujillo was assassinated on the road from Santo Domingo to San Cristobal. A group of conspirators led by Antonio Imbert stopped the limousine in which Trujillo was going unprotected to his La Fundacion estate where his 20-year old mistress Mona Sanchez was waiting for him. Twenty seven shots were fired at Trujillo.

The conspirators failed to seize power. But the American intelligence service reached its goal: a man had been liquidated who by his ruthless dictatorship

led the country to the brink of revolution. For these Washington partners and former protectors, Trujillo had become too hot-headed. The U.S. intelligence was ordered to eliminate the dictator while it was not too late, that is before he would bring his nation to the point of explosion which put an end to Batista's dictatorship in Cuba in 1959 and resulted in a tangle of complex problems for Washington to solve in that world area.

Conspirators Liquidated

The following incident is noteworthy. When the authorities of the Dominican Republic got to the main levers of the plot, they killed many of the conspirators as well. General Dias was shot dead in the street, General Hernandez was tortured to death, and only two participants in the conspiracy, Luis Amiatia Tio and Antonio Imbert were left alive. The North American participants in the plot went completely unscathed. Consul Dearborn, Counsellor Barfield and businessman Berry safely reached the United States. Today, Berry has a supermarket in the centre of the Dominican capital. Following the bloody events of 1961, Dearborn was appointed Consul in Columbia. Barfield filled a post in the State Department in the office of Under Secretary for Inter-American Affairs.

The assassinations of political enemies and people who had ceased being of use for Washington, have become an important, albeit a secret, instrument of US national policy. This bloody instrument has been legalised in a special law on the basis of which a system of centralised intelligence has been established in that country. This law, brought into force, on July 26 1947, and is known as the National Security Act of 1947. The Act unified the direction and administration of the three services of the United States armed forces in the Defence Department and instituted the Central Intelligence Agency.

The passing of this law had been preceded by heated debates in the Congress and beyond

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the Capitol Hill. Resolute protests could be heard in the country against the establishment of the system of "centralised intelligence". The opponents of the setting up of the CIA referred to the beneficial role played by the intelligence service, both military and Nazi, in Germany before the Second World War.

In response to this criticism, the prominent American intelligence expert Allan Welsh Dulles who later (between 1953 and 1961) was director of the CIA, addressed a special memorandum to President Truman on April 25, 1947, in which he outlined the principles which, in his opinion, had to provide the groundwork of an American intelligence organisation.

The memorandum contained seven recommendations. Six of them have been made public. They bear on relations between the CIA and the Pentagon with all its intelligence services, on the rights of the CIA Director, etc. The seventh recommendation remained completely secret.

Rumours about Dulles' memorandum circulated in the Congress. Representative Fred Bicksby expressed fears that apart from the routine intelligence activities, the CIA would also carry out operational duties.

The apprehensions of the Congressmen were quite well-grounded. The final text of the Law passed by the Congress said that apart from organising espionage activities, the CIA is also authorised to perform other functions and duties which the National Security Council may deem necessary.

What are these functions? They are described in detail in the secret seventh recommendation of Allan Dulles' memorandum. This recommendation boiled down to giving the US intelligence service the right to carry out "black" operations, that is organise rebellions, coups d'etat, overthrow governments, etc. "Physical removal", that is, the assassination of foreign politicians, occupies a prominent place in the list of the proposed "black" operations. In Dulles' memorandum, such assassinations are euphemistically called "phasing

out", that is, removal, the passing out of circulation. In his personal talks with members of the Central Intelligence Group¹, Dulles pointed out that what he had in mind was the assassination of all those who impede the interest and politics of the United States of America.

Thus, gangsterism has become a legalised instrument of American intelligence.

Many foreign political figures who had served US interests in their countries for a long time found too late that their loyalty to and trust in the North American protectors were costing them too dearly. Some of them had to pay with their lives for it. Here are some of the most striking examples.

For almost 40 years Anastasio Somoza had been the ruler of the Republic of Nicaragua, an ardent advocate of the interests of the United Fruit Company and the US State Department. Somoza and his sons Luis and Anastasio helped the American intelligence service and its stooge, the Guatemalan adventurer Castillo Armas in overthrowing in the summer of 1954, of the legitimate government of President Jacobo Arbenz.

In the middle fifties, the American intelligence service found out that it owed too much to Somoza. On September 21 1964, Somoza was fatally wounded in a workers' club in the town of Leon. The assassin had been wisely destroyed on the spot. His name was Rigoberto Lopez Perez. For many years Perez lived in Salvador where he was recruited by the CIA agents for the implementation of the Somoza operation.

Carlos Castillo Armas, the Guatemalan reactionary, had been given an important assignment by the CIA. After overthrow-

¹ The Central Intelligence Group was established by the order of President Truman on January 22, 1946. It operated on the directives of the National Intelligence Authority of the Army and Navy, on recommendations of the Secretary of State and the President's personal representative. Later the CIG was replaced with the CIA while the National Intelligence Authority was superseded by the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board with Clark Clifford as its present chairman.

ing the government of President Jacobo Arbenz and having established the regime of political reaction in Guatemala he gave back to the American United Fruit Company the lands expropriated from it by the Arbenz's government, and banned the trade unions. But he went too far. The country was all astir, the opposition was quickly gaining strength and threatened to make La Frutera's puppet a political bankrupt. Trying to stave off the dangerous development of events, the American intelligence service engineered the assassination of its own trusted agent who turned into a dead-weight impeding the activities of the CIA. The assassination occurred on June 26 1957.

The British secret service is much more subtle, resourceful and cunning in its operations than its American rival. No laws govern its terroristic activities. In the art of secretly eliminating the undesirables, the British have surpassed the Americans. Small wonder, though. The British Intelligence Service has been operating for over 300 years. Its arsenal does not contain the cloak and dagger alone, and is much larger and more diversified than the American one; its techniques are more subtle, its camouflage more artful.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan Liaquat Ali Khan was shot dead on October 16, 1951, in Rawalpindi by one Saed Akbar on orders of the British Intelligence Service. London decided to resort to this extreme measure when Liaquat openly expanded his co-operation with Washington. The Pakistani Premier signed his own death sentence when he agreed to conclude a bilateral military agreement with the US and refused to take part in the British Imperial Defence plans until Pakistan's Kashmir claims were satisfied.

The bitter rivalry between the US and British intelligence services sometimes turns into a genuine secret war between them. Not infrequently, the third parties—the US and British proteges—become casualties in this war.

While striving to bring to power its trusted agents in the dependent countries, the US intelligence service often destroys

(Continued on page 28)

MAINSTREAM

on Chinese affairs to observe that Teng does not have any creative views and is incapable of elaborating a line of his own. And maybe that explains why Teng is much better adapted than the other Chinese leaders to situation in which there is the unrestrained flourishing of Mao Tse-tung's personality cult, and in which he himself has made a major contri-

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bution towards the dissemination throughout China. Teng wields tremendous power in the Party apparatus and has great influence on the leadership of the local Party organisation, he maintains close ties with the heads of the Public Security organs and Party Control bodies like Jisich Fu-chih, Chang Yun-yi; and at the same time he enjoys the sup-

port of the former regulars of the Second Field Army and Party functionaries born in South-West China who now hold important posts in the Centre.

All this, combined with his personal qualities, makes Teng Hsiao-ping one of the most formidable figures of the struggle which may flare up in China with yet greater force after the death of Mao.

The author is a foreign correspondent of standing who has done extensive research in Chinese affairs, with a long record of work in the Far East; including several years in Peking. His article on Kang Sheng appeared in two instalments in Mainstream, November 5 and 12, 1966.

COURT NOTICE

PROCLAMATION REQUIRING
ATTENDANCE OF DEFENDANT
(Order, 5, rule 20 of the Code
of Civil Procedures)

In THE COURT OF

Shri A. P. Chaudhry P.C.S.
Additional Rent Controller,
Delhi.

Miss K. Y. Bansri Ramani
—Plaintiff

Against

R. N. Lall Srivastawa
—Defendant

To
Bal Chand,
H. No. 22,
Arjan Nagar,
Mehrauli Road,
New Delhi-16.

THE DEFENDANT ABOVE NAMED

WHEREAS you are intentionally evading service of summons it is hereby notified that if you shall not defend the case on the 5th day of January 1967, the day fixed for the final disposal it will be heard and determined ex-parte.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 15th day of December 1966.

Seal Sd/-
Addl. Rent Controller,
Delhi.

SELF-RELIANT PLANNING (Continued from page 12)

spective. Community development failed to produce its impact because of low economic and educational level of the masses. Family planning programme suffers due to the same basic drawbacks. Export promotion cannot accelerate without higher production and productivity. In many fields, Research and Development (R & D) is the first step. Thus, there are the 'pre-requisites' to be fulfilled before the goals can be

reached, in every economic sector.

If we really want a self-reliant economy, we have to go all out for basic preliminaries like design development research, survey, exploration, beneficiation, fabrication. Above all, we have to develop the will and the confidence to do things ourselves with calculated risks. In these respects, we have lost fifteen years, but let us not lose any more.

ANGLO-AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE (Continued from page 14)

there are the creatures of its British opposite number. The latter, in its turn, tries to wrench the power from the CIA or the Pentagon in those countries. Coup d'etat often accompanied by the physical liquidation of ministers, heads of government and state have become routine operations in this secret warfare.

Some of them, their hidden springs and the two obvious aims, often become public property: newspapers in different countries have published detailed reports about such operations in great abundance. Other crimes of the US and British intelligence services however are still shrouded in mystery. (To be continued)

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